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SENATE DEFEATS ALL ATTEMPTS TO AMEND LODGE RESERVATION

Qualification of Article X.
Likely to Stand as Reported
by Committee.
"HEART OF COVENANT"
Stipulation Leaves America
Free to Act Only by Vote
of Congress.

BORAH IS STILL OPPOSED

Says Qualification Is Ineffective
and Urges More Vigorous
Declaration.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Senate devoted the entire day to a discussion of the reservation of the Foreign Relations Committee to Article X. of the covenant of the League of Nations without arriving at a vote. Amendment after amendment was voted down, however, and when adjournment was taken it was apparent that no break in the committee programme would mark the decision; the reservation will be adopted as it came from the committee unless the decidedly unexpected happens.

The discussion brought Article X., which pledges member States to preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and political independence of all other members, into the spotlight as "the heart of the covenant," as President Wilson has characterized it. It was attacked alternately by Administration supporters and by the "battalion of death" opponents to the treaty. Amendments to it came from all sides, and whatever their course all in turn were voted down.

Text of Reservation.

Reservation No. 3, reported by the Foreign Relations Committee dealing with this article, reads:

The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the league or not—under the provisions of Article X. or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose unless in any particular case the Congress, which under the Constitution has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

Senator McCumber (N. D.) early in the discussion of the treaty offered a substitute providing that the league's suggestions for executing this article should be advisory only and that Congress must authorize the employment of the military or naval forces for the purposes of the article.

This amendment was dropped by Mr. McCumber later and taken up by Senator Thomas (Col.), who offered a substitute which provided that the only proper course was to declare the United States in nowise a party to any agreement or obligation under the article. Late in the day he offered an amendment to this effect.

Limitation of Power Urged.

Senator Cummins (Ia.) agreed in part with Mr. Borah. He did not believe, however, that the article could be eliminated as the next best treatment he wanted it made as harmless as possible. Their discussion centered around the question of limiting the power of the President to do whatever he pleased with the armed forces of the country and whether that power could be limited by any provision in a treaty.

Senator Smith (Ga.) asserted that either the committee's resolution or the amendment would leave the President under obligation to participate in all foreign wars, therefore he would oppose the substitute, and also the article itself.

Senator Borah offered an amendment that the United States should assume no responsibility whatever under Article X. and it was defeated, 15 to 68. Then Senator Walsh (Mont.) moved to strike out from the committee reservation the words "or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States," which likewise was defeated, 15 to 68.

Mr. Walsh next offered an amendment to add to the committee reservation the words, "and the United States hereby releases all members of the league from any obligation to it under Article X. and declines of the council authorized thereby." This was voted down and finally a vote was reached on the Thomas amendment, which was defeated, 15 to 68.

Having sat until nearly 2 o'clock, it now became apparent that the committee reservation could be reached and so the Senate adjourned.

COLOMBIA RATIFIES TREATY.

Action Under Special Law Is Approved by President.

BUREAU ARMS, Nov. 10.—Advice received by the Colombian Legation here that the President of Colombia has ratified the American Convention of the League of Nations. The action, taken under special law, has been approved by the President.

Reynacher Convention Stands.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Supreme Court today to-day to review the conviction under the espionage act of Walter Reynacher of Aberdeen, S. D., on charges of attempting to discourage recruiting during the war.

Yale-Princeton Game—Extra trains to Yale Haven, Nov. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1919.

POLES TO CALL PEACE PARLEY FOR RUSSIA

All Belligerents Will Be Asked to Cease Fighting
November 25.

U. S. TO BE INVITED

Finland and Other Border States With Entente May Take Part.

LLOYD GEORGE ON RUSSIA

Bonar Law Tells Commons What Premier Meant to Convey.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Telegraphing from Warsaw Sunday the correspondent of the Daily Herald (the labor organ) says that he hears from reliable sources that Poland is about to issue a simultaneous invitation to all the belligerent parties in Russia, including Finland, Estonia and the other border States, to cease fighting November 25 and send delegates to Warsaw for a peace conference. December 15 is proposed as the date for the conference.

The correspondent adds that Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy and Japan also will be invited to send delegates.

A despatch from Helsinki says opinion in political circles there is that the Baltic States and Poland, at the conference being held at Dorpat, will reach an agreement to invite the Bolsheviks to send representatives to Dorpat on November 17 to discuss with them the question of peace. It is considered unlikely that Finland will enter into the negotiations at the present time.

British Wait on Commons.

Great Britain has no intention of opening peace negotiations with Lenin and Trotsky until the House of Commons has had an opportunity to discuss the subject, declared in the House of Commons today.

He made this statement in answering questions with reference to Premier Lloyd George's speech at the Guildhall on Saturday in which he was supposed to have hinted of an attempt to negotiate peace with the Bolsheviks in Russia. He declared the Premier had simply expressed the hope that there would be some method found of achieving peace with Russia.

An authoritative explanation of Lloyd George's reference to Russia says it does not mean that the allied Powers have any intention to issue invitations to another conference or attempt any diplomatic intervention in Russia. There has been no change in the attitude toward the Bolshevik authorities. What the Premier had in mind, it is explained, was that during the coming winter the contending parties in Russia might arrive at a provisional agreement among themselves when suggest one from the allied Powers would doubtless have better prospects of success.

Lloyd George's hint in his Guildhall speech, however, has caused great uneasiness in the Bolshevik press. The Daily Mail scouts the idea as "shaking hands with a murderer" and generally denounces the suggestion, which, it says, caused great amazement in political circles. The Telegraph and the Morning Post are also hostile to the proposal.

The Daily News, which is antagonistic to the Bolsheviks, is strongly in favor of the suggestion. It says the Premier is making peace with the Bolsheviks, and makes Lloyd George's inconsistency and insincerity in all his dealings with Russia. The Herald calls upon labor to make peace with the Bolsheviks. Some commentators remark on what they call the apparent discrepancy between Lloyd George's treatment of the Russian problem and the speech of Winston Churchill in the House of Commons Wednesday, in which the War Minister demanded the fullest support of Admiral Kolchak and Gen. Denikin. They contend the two utterances are divergent in sense and spirit, and ask which correctly represents the Government's policy.

The discoveries resulting from raids on Soviet quarters in the United States, said by anti-Bolshevik papers to be proof of the danger of dealing with the Bolsheviks.

Anti-Reds Bent Back.

Authoritative advice on the Russian military situation shows that the anti-Bolshevik forces have been compelled nearly everywhere to assume the defensive. They are trying to learn what the Bolshevik forces. On the eastern sector the severest fighting continues in the direction of Tobolsk, Yalutorovsk and Kurgan, where the Reds have reached the Irtys River.

On the southern front the Bolsheviks are counter attacking along the whole line between the Volga and Dnieper and are generally advancing except in the vicinity of Briansk, southwest of Orel, where Gen. Denikin is attacking. Stubborn encounters are reported on the northwestern front, where Gen. Yudenov has been obliged to rearrange his positions.

Occupation of the town of Fastov, near Kiev, by Soviet troops is reported in a Russian Bolshevik communiqué received here today.

Pastoff is about forty-five miles southwest of Kiev. Its reported capture apparently indicates a Bolshevik movement on Kiev from both sides of the Dnieper.

BERLIN SENDS LONG PROTEST.

German Armistice Commission Complains Against Allies.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LOOSE, Nov. 11.—According to a wireless message from Berlin received here to-night, the German press has been informed by an authoritative source that the German Armistice Commission has forwarded a long protest to Paris against alleged violations of armistice conditions by the Entente.

RAILWAY RATES GO UP IF HOUSE BILL IS PASSED

U. S. to Guarantee Revenues Six Months After the Return of Roads.

WILL SPEED MEASURE

Members Plan Sessions From 10 to 10 to Consider Committee Report.

10 HOURS OF DEBATE SET

Radical Labor Unions and Legislation Get Slaps in Recommendations.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Increased railroad rates are probable within the next few months if provisions of the House railroad bill become effective, according to the report on the measure filed to-day by Chairman Esch (Wis.) of the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

The House bill will be called up at 10 o'clock to-morrow under a special rule passed to-night and nothing will be allowed to displace it until the measure is passed, likely early next week.

Anxious for a recess before the regular session the House agreed to meet at 10 o'clock every day and continue in session until 10 o'clock at night, with a recess from 6 to 8 o'clock for dinner. After ten hours of general debate the bill will be taken up for amendment.

The committee's policy is that the Government shall continue to guarantee the returns of the roads for six months after they are given back to their owners. This guarantee, the committee believes, should be paid directly by the people in increased rates, if necessary, rather than to have the Treasury make up all the deficit.

In view of the continued deficit under Federal control increased rates seem inescapable under the House bill.

Report Made by Chairman Esch.

Chairman Esch's report says in part: "To prevent a railroad from relying on the guaranty and making no effort to increase its rates until the guaranty period has expired the section provides that the guaranty shall not be given to any road which does not within thirty days after the termination of Federal control file with the Interstate Commerce Commission schedules embodying general increases in its rates."

"Section 207 provides that during the six months following the termination of Federal control the United States guarantees to each railroad at any time under Federal control that its railway operating income for such year shall be not less than the average of its railway operating income for the three corresponding years of six months each ending in 1917. If the road was not meeting expenses during the test period the guaranty is of the amount by which the deficit for the year period exceeds the average deficit for the test period."

"To prevent excessive charges to operating expenses and for maintenance of way and structures or maintenance of equipment, the section provides that the amount of such expenditures shall be limited in such manner as to correspond as closely as may be to the average expenditures for such purposes during the test period."

"In order that the carriers may meet their fixed charges and operating expenses the Secretary of the Treasury on certificate from the Interstate Commerce Commission may make advances on proper security being given that if the amount of the advance exceeds the amount of the guaranty, when that is ascertained, the difference shall be paid to the United States."

Why Senate Points Were Omitted.

The report outlines in detail the provisions of the House bill and then gives the committee's reasons for turning down several proposals, some of which are in the Senate measure.

On Government ownership and the House bill the report says: "As the President early this year delivered to the houses in joint session a message in which he expressed his temporary influence in favor of private ownership and control by the end of the current year, and in view of the desire of the carriers to be so returned and the widespread demand among the people that Federal control cease as soon as suitable legislation could be enacted, your committee has not recommended Government ownership."

"Only one bill (Plumb plan) has been introduced at this session providing for United States ownership. This bill not merely asks that the Government should secure ownership and control of the railroads, but also asks for employee operation thereof. This bill is so radical and the principles so foreign to the fundamental principles of our Government that it was considered as impossible."

"Notwithstanding this fact, the committee devoted six days to listening to its proponents. As a result the committee was all the more strongly convinced that it was not and ought not to be the solution proposed to the House."

Opposition to Cummins Plan.

Opposing the plan of a transportation board, as proposed by Senator Cummins and the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, to recommend plans and policies for the better coordination of transportation, the House committee says:

"The transportation board, with its members nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, would in

'LAW WILL BE ENFORCED'—PALMER; STERN REPLY TO GOMPER'S FORCES; JAIL FOR MINERS WHO DEFY LAW

MINERS DEBATE COURT ORDER

Will Decide To-day Whether or Not to Call Off Coal Strike.

LONG SESSIONS ARE HELD

Leaders' Defiance May Be Strengthened by Statement Made by A. F. of L.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 10.—Although the officers and leaders of the United Mine Workers of America held three sessions to-day to decide on action on the mandatory injunction of the United States Court to call off the strike of the soft coal miners to-morrow, no decision was reached, or at least none was given to the public. It was said to-night that no decision would be made known until the time for reaching a decision on the court order had expired. This was interpreted to mean between 12 and 1 o'clock to-morrow, since the injunction was signed between these hours on Saturday.

Attending the session which opened here this morning are the executive board, the district presidents and the members of the scale committee, the same men who refused to postpone the strike at request of President Wilson the first of the month, when the men quit work. It was said to be the desire of John L. Lewis, the acting president of the United miners, that full discussion be given to the proposal for action on the mandatory injunction.

At times to-day when it was possible to get into touch with the miners' leaders it was learned that some of the conferees were opposed to calling off the strike now. Among these it was thought were Frank Farrington, president of the miners of the Illinois district, and Alex Host, president of the men in the Kansas district.

Debate Men's Welfare.

It is understood that obedience to the court order was not the only subject taken under discussion. As to the question of jail, it was reported that the miners' representatives were not discussing that, but were debating the welfare of the men if their course should lead them behind the bars. Late in the afternoon the counsel for the miners were called in, and it was presumed that the advice of the lawyers was sought either on the order rescinding the strike or as to the reply which will be made to the country on the morrow.

The group of officials who are opposed to withdrawing the strike order were said to fear the general effect it might have. They explained that if the miners did not go back to work after the strike order was withdrawn they would be deprived of the restraining influence of their leaders and a general reign of lawlessness in the soft coal mining regions might result.

The miners were greatly heartened by the statement of the American Federation of Labor in Washington last night in scoring the action of Judge Anderson in granting the injunction. It was contended here as likely to play a part in the decision reached by the conference. Acting President Lewis refused to comment, but he read the statement with a great deal of interest.

Howat, the Kansas leader, is one of the bitterest fighters ready for combat, "regardless of the injunction, prisons and judges," according to a statement he issued before he left Kansas for the meeting here. As Howat was introduced at this session he was heard to remark to Farrington, the Illinois leader, "Frank, that was a good speech you made. I agree with every word of it."

Acting President Lewis was pressed for a statement following the meeting this afternoon, but all that he would say was "We haven't a thing to give out at this time."

Injunction Is Served.

United States Deputy Marshals took advantage of the meeting of the miners' leaders to serve thirty-three members attending the session with copies of the temporary injunction issued by Judge Anderson one week ago Saturday. All the men were named in the restraining writ, but had not been served. These writs are returnable on December 1, whereas the original writs were returnable on November 20. The names of the men served to-day follow:

Thomas Davis, Nanticoke, Pa., executive board; William Donaldson, Dubois, Pa., executive board; John Zimmerman, Springfield, Ill., executive board; E. A. Scott, Charleston, W. Va., executive board; William Muir, Bay City, Mich., executive board; A. R. Watkins, Yorkville, Ohio, executive board; Adam Wilkinson, Roundup, Mont., executive board; John T. Demsey, Scranton, Pa., district president; John Brophy, Clearfield, Pa., district president; John Zimmerman, Springfield, Ill., district president; John Moore, Columbus, Ohio, district president; J. C. Lewis, Albion, Iowa, district president; Alexander Howat, Pittsburg, Kan., district president; Francis Drum, Cumberland, Md., district president; C. F. Keeney, Charleston, W. Va., district president; S. A. Keller, Jellico, Tenn., district president; J. R. Kennamer, Bir-

Continued on Eighth Page.

Illinois Union Leaders Issue Threat in Condemning Coal Strike Decision

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—A resolution that striking coal miners of the southern district of Illinois will "stand on their constitutional rights and liberties" was adopted at a meeting of forty-two delegates of Madison and St. Clair counties, held to-day in Belleville. They represent more than 10,000 miners.

James Mason, secretary of the district and one of the signers of the telegram, said the phrase meant that the miners would stand by their leaders, despite the order issued Saturday by Federal Judge Anderson, in which he gave the miners' chiefs until 6 P. M. Tuesday to call off the strike.

The resolution, forwarded by telegram to John L. Lewis, acting president of the Coal Miners Union, at Indianapolis, reads:

The decision of Judge Anderson sounds to us like the raving of a maniac and we believe this to be a deliberate action of the profiteers of this country to fasten the chains of autocracy, such as the world never saw before.

We are determined to stand on our constitutional rights and liberties even to the same extent our forefathers did, and we wish to advise you that we are with you to a man. May our confidence give power to your actions and courage to your soul.

The telegram is signed by Mason and by D. L. Thomas, president of the locals of the district.

CONGRESS BARS GOMPER'S FLAYS BERGER, 309 TO 1 WILSON COURSE

Socialist Is Defiant in House When He Gets Chance to Defend Treason Talk.

LINCOLN'S WORDS CITED

Representatives Assail Milwaukee Man Bitterly for Unpatriotic Course.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The House voted to-day to exclude from its membership Victor L. Berger, Socialist Representative-elect from Milwaukee, and in doing so placed its stamp of approval on the decision of the special House committee investigating his case that he had been guilty of treasonous conduct during the war. The vote was 309 to 1. Representative Volgt (Wis.) being the only one who sided with Berger, whose seat was declared vacant.

The debate ended with the dramatic reading by Representative Dainoff (Mass.), chairman of the Berger Investigating Committee, of words of Abraham Lincoln that would apply to Berger's case.

"If the issue is between silencing the agitator and saving the life of a single soldier in the army, I am for silencing the agitator," Lincoln wrote. As Mr. Dainoff finished the entire House rose and cheered.

Berger had one hour and a half on the floor to defend his position. He was sarcastically defiant and announced that he had it to do again he would make the same articles and speeches for which he was convicted and the espionage act a great deal stronger.

In denouncing the President, the Judiciary and the Department of Justice for enforcing law and order he tried to be sneeringly witty, but the House could not see the jokes. His denunciations aroused protests from Representative Blanton (Tex.), and Rucker (Mo.), but Speaker Gillett decided to give him all the time he wanted, and if there were any "doubters" among the membership they were lined up solidly against him by his speech.

"We are living in the time of the temper of the House Representative Neely (W. Va.) pointed his finger at Berger and declared he was guilty of treason. Representative Cooper (Ohio) said he was satisfied with the American people's judgment in expelling Berger from Congress, and announced he would call a special election within a few days to fill the vacancy.

BLIZZARD GRIPS THE CENTRAL WEST

Coal Shortage Causes Alarm as Zero Weather Comes.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Gripped by a blizzard, which is sweeping eastward, leaving a trail of zero weather, the central West today began a battle to test the winter's coal supply. Where the mercury has dropped to zero and below the fuel situation is causing some alarm and to-night there came a report from Topeka, Kan., that the inhabitants of St. Francis, Kan., were huddled in two hotels to keep warm, the coal supply of the town having been exhausted.

Of course the situation is not so severe in the larger cities and towns throughout the West. At the present time the storm has delayed railroad traffic, and in those places where coal supplies are low it may become impossible to replenish the bins if the grip of the storm is not broken at once.

The blizzard struck the central West without warning. Western Minnesota, Colorado, North and South Dakota to-night were in the grip of the storm with train service delayed from three to five hours. At Grand Forks, N. D., the blizzard was preceded by an electrical rain storm, but the entire district reported mild weather before the blizzard began to blow. In some sections of the West a heavy loss of livestock is feared because the cattle were on the ranges and a foot of snow has covered these sections.

Abjures Loyalty to Temporary Administration That Violates Democracy.

IS WILLING TO GO TO JAIL

Declares for Freedom, Justice and Right in Address at Foreign Labor Dinner.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Abjuring loyalty to a "temporary" Administration which violates the principles of democracy, Samuel Gompers, speaking for American labor at a dinner given to-night for delegates to the International Federation of Trades Unions, declared that "we are tied to no Administration but we are free men and propose to exercise the freedom of our judgment."

Mr. Gompers told the representatives of foreign labor that he did not believe that a true understanding of the coal miners' strike had reached the President, because of his illness.

Responding to the American labor leader's address Leon Jouhaux, leader of the French labor delegation to the International Labor Conference, declared that "if the workers of the United States need the assistance of the workers of the other countries they will stand with us and we will stand with them, and we will not separate the interest of workers and private interests cannot separate workers."

Wants Right and Justice.

"We are engaged in the greatest work of to-day," said Mr. Gompers. "The greatest that has ever been entrusted to the common people of America—to secure the freedom of labor to stand on a standard of life and the principles of freedom and humanity."

"Whenever and wherever there is an attempt made by the employers as employers or by the Government as a Government to depart from the fundamental principles of freedom and democracy, it is not only the right but the duty of the men and women of labor to stand up and protest regardless of what the consequences may be."

Continuing in a lower voice the Federal chief said:

"We are living in our own time as best we can, but our lives are just a passing instant to the continuity of civilization and the progress of the world, and what matters it if you and me are placed in jail because we have attempted to uphold the principles of freedom and justice and democracy? It is better that we should have our own self-respect and honor than to be degraded by the law of the land to die and live an inglorious life."

Says Administration Fails.

Proclaiming American labor to be in thorough accord with American principles and ideals Mr. Gompers asserted:

"We are in accord with our Government when we know that our Government is following out a course of justice and freedom and of human development as expressed by the principles of democracy. When our administration fails to conform to these principles and when our administration for the time being fails to stand for the principles of democracy then we have no alternative but to assert that American justice must prevail against any temporary administration of the affairs of our country."

"We are tied to no administration. We are free men and we propose to exercise the freedom of our judgment and our conduct and to criticize or to express ourselves in dissent from the policies pursued."

"We have faith in our cause," Mr. Gompers further asserted. "We believe that we are right. Aye, we are convinced that we are in the right and the men and women of labor in America understand, and that the men and women of freedom in the whole world may understand, that the attempt to impose upon our people a condition of affairs that is repugnant to the concepts of right and of justice and of democracy, we the men and women of labor, will stand true to the highest principles of justice and of right and of freedom."

Delegates attending the dinner at the suggestion of Louis M. Morones, Mexican representative, pledged their support to the United Mine Workers of America in the present strike.

DE. ST. FARM SAUSAGES

Back on the market. Same flavor and quality you used to get. Made at the Farm at Southborough, Mass. All Dealers—Ad.

Attorney-General Refuses to Recede as Nation Faces Crisis.

SEES ONLY ONE CHOICE

Challenges Those Claiming Power Greater Than That of United States.

SENATE BACKS HIS STAND

Judge Anderson Can Imprison Coal Strikers Who Fail to Obey Ruling.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—"The law will be enforced." This is the answer of Attorney-General Palmer, spokesman for the Government, to the manifesto issued by the American Federation of Labor last night pledging support to the coal miners of the country and leaving bald inferences as to industrial and possibly civil strife that will ensue unless the Government backs down.

Officials here are prepared to meet the issue with steady hands and cool heads. They do not disguise their anxiety at the decision to be made by the leaders of the mine workers of the country as to whether they will or will not obey the law of the land and upon the course taken by Judge Anderson as well. He will have it in his power not only to order the incarceration of all those who defy the law and his court, but even may call upon all of the men who have quit work to show whether they quit by arrangement or agreement in violation of the law, or whether they are exercising a constitutional prerogative to quit individually of their own will.

There is hope in Washington that there will be no necessity for the use of force, the consequences of which cannot be foreseen and in some quarters are dreaded, but on every hand it was made plain that the Government would not be bullied. The Administration takes the position of regrettably being compelled to enforce the law.

Palmer Outlines U. S. Stand.

The Government's attitude was outlined in a statement from Attorney-General Palmer in reply to that of the Federation of Labor chiefs. It follows:

"The coal strike is a plain violation of a Federal statute. This has been the Government's position from the start. The President declared it to be unlawful, and the court, after full hearing, has now declared it to be unlawful."

"All I can say is that the law will be enforced. This same law has been enforced many times, and the Department of Justice has other cases now pending which were brought under it. The merits of the controversy between the operators and the miners are not involved in the court proceedings at Indianapolis. Neither is the right to strike involved."

"Nothing that the Government has done is intended or designed to have any effect upon the recognition of labor to organize, to bargain collectively through its unions and under ordinary industrial conditions to walk out by concerted action. The proposal by the President of a peaceful settlement of the matters at issue between the operators and the miners, through negotiation or arbitration, was rejected, and the Government, therefore, faced the only alternative of submitting to the demands of a single group to the irreparable injury of the whole people or of challenging the assertion by that group of power greater than that of the Government itself."

"Confronted with such a choice the Government's duty was perfectly clear: It refused to surrender to the dictation of a group and it proposed to assert its power to protect itself and the people whom it is designed to serve."

"The Government is no respecter of persons in the enforcement of the law. Those who conceive that the resolutions of a convention or the orders of the officers of any organization in the country, whether labor organizations or any other, are superior in authority to the law of the land will find themselves mistaken."

"I assume that the order of the court will be obeyed. The President's offer of a peaceful settlement is still open and I hope that the miners and operators will now get together and settle their controversy."

Plans to Get Public Support.

There was discussion in Washington to-day of the calling of mass meetings of labor in every part of the country to protest the Government's course, to arouse the people against it and to bring moral and financial support to the leaders of the mine workers. It was reported that the executive council of the Federation of Labor had acted upon such a programme, but this report was without confirmation.

Reports from the coal regions received at the Washington headquarters of the bituminous coal operators of the central competitive field indicated no change in the districts directly concerned in the great coal strike—Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. From other sections there were scattering reports of more men, union and non-union, returning to work.

In the central Pennsylvania field 800 more miners were at work than on previous days. In the Virginia region it was reported that the strike fever was abating.

Reports from Colorado indicated that of that direction as well the strikers were becoming disaffected with inaction and were returning to work.

Senate Backs Palmer.

The counter defiance of Congress to the bellicose utterances of the American Federation of Labor was breathed in the Senate to-day during the miscellaneous